THE LAW OF EXPANSION.

CHARLES A. GARDINER ON THE RIGHT TO ACQUIRE THE PHILIPPINES.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PHASES OF THE QUESTION DISCUSSED FULLY BEFORE A LARGE MEET-

Following is the full text of the speech delivered last night by Charles A. Gardiner, the well known lawyer of this city, at a large Republican mass neeting in Camp McKinley, in upper Seventh-ave.

The Republican party maintains that the United States has the right to acquire the Philippines or other foreign territory. The Democratic party denies such right. A constitutional problem fundamental to expansion is thus put at issue and made wital part of the campaign.

First-Early in the century the Supreme Court held that sovereign nations in their intercourse with each other possess equality, independence and absolute power. (7. Cranch, 196.) The United States is a sovereign nation. In its international relations it possesses, therefore, all the powers possessed by any other sovereign; or, as the Court stated in the Chinese Exclusion cases: "The United States in their relation to foreign countries are one nation invested with powers which belong to independent nations." (130 U. S., 604.) These sovereign powers, moreover, can be exercised only by the National



CHARLES A. GARDINER

quiring territory either by coneaty." (I Pet., 542.) And Mr. Just e Mormon Church case, said: "Th quire territory . . is derived from the treaty making power and the power to declare and carry on war. The incidents of these powers are those of national sovereignty, and belong to all independent governments." (136 U. S., 42)

TITLE TO PHILIPPINES PERFECT.

But our specific title to the Philippines, Colonel Bryan says, is defective. "Do we hold the islands by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them or did we take them? We cannot show," he says, "a quit claim deed from anybody who ever had any authority to give it." Our title is the most perfect known to international law. It is sood by succession of discovery, by conquest, by purchase and by treaty—four recognized international sources of acquisition, and each sanctioned by our courts.

Spain discovered and occupied the islands in 1571.

For 327 years its occupation continued, its government was the only government known, and its title was acknowledged by every nation in the world. Hence when Spain sold us the islands her title by discovery and occupation passed to and vested absolutely in the United States.

Concerning title by conquest Chief Justice Taney said: "By the laws and ussges of nations conquest is a valid title." (9 How. 615) And Chief Justice Marshall decided: "Conouest gives a title which the courts of the conqueror cannot deny." (8 Wheat



Under this full and comprehensive authority, the Republican party claims that the form of civil government to be established in the Philippines is absolutely in Congressional discretion. We can establish no form whatever, says Colonel Bryan, without the consent of the governed.

Orleans Territory, a part of the Louislana Purchase, existed from 1894 to 1812. Of the form of government Nicholson, of Delaware, said: "It is in the nature of a colony whose commerce may be regulated without any reference to the Constitution." Concerning the statute organizing the Territory Benton remarks: "It was a startling bill, continuing the existing Spanish government, putting the President in the place of the King's officers, and placing the appointment of all these officers in the President alone." Yet the form of the Orleans government was repeatedly sustained by the courts. Ruling generally on this question the Court held: "All the discretion which belongs to legit lative power is vested in Congress, and that extends... to determining by law from time to time the form of the local government, in a particular territory." (14 U. S. 44.) "There can be no question." said Judge Dawson, also, "of the authority of Congress to enact such forms of territorial government within the Territories as it may choose or deem best." (29 Fed. Rep. 205.)

DIRECT RULE FROM WASHINGTON. All the functions of government being within ongressional discretion, the Republican party

in the Yankton case: "Congress may not only abrogate laws of Territorial legislatures," said Chief Justice Walte, but it may itself legislate directly for the local government." (191 U. S. 132.) Hence Congress may, if it chooses, enact at Washington all municipal laws for the Philippines, as it does now for Alaska and Indian Territory. Democrats were in power previous to the Civil War and to illegal, why did not the Democrats when in power establish local government and empower Alaska and Indian Territory to rule themselves as do Arizona and New-Mexico?

RRYAN AND THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

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in other cases, was not law when uttered, and is not law to-day.

(f) The facts of history established beyond dispute the inaccuracy of Judge Taney's assertion that it was intended to impress a trust or franchise of statehood upon all newly acquired territory. Edmund Randoiph submitted to the Federal Convention the first propositions relative to new States and Territories. Madison offered amendments, and then the present lenguage was introduced into the Constitution on motion of Gouverneur Morris. During the controversy over the Louisiana session in 1863 he was appealed to for information in regard to the meaning of the third section of the fourth article. He answered: "I am very certain I had it not in contemplation to insert a uecree decoercendo imperio in the Constitution. I knew then, as well as I do now, that all North America must at length be annexed to us." (3 Mor. Writ. 185.) A few days later, he again replied: "I mistook the drift of your inquiry, which substantially is, whether Congress can admit, as a new State, territory which did not belong to the United States when the Constitution was made. In my opinion, they cannot. I always thought, when we should acquire Canada and Louisiana, it would be proper to govern them as provinces, and allow them no voice in our councils. In wording the third section of the fourth article, I went as far as circumstances would permit, to establish the exclusion." (2 Mor. Writ. 192.)

CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

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Third—"The Republican party," says Colonel Bryan, "assumes that the Philippines will be retained permanently. It should state," he says, "what are to be the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants." They will be those guaranteed by the treaty and conferred by Congress. The Filipinos acquired no rights under our Constitution and Federal statutes, ex proprio vigore. The Constitution makes all treaties "the supreme law of the land." (Art. VI, Sec. 2.) The treaty with Spain provides. "The civil rights and political status

is dissolved." (20 How., 177.) Hence, our title to the islands is good and our claim to the allegiance of the people is perfect.

POWER TO GOVERN PHILIPPINES ABSOLUTE

Second—Possessing the right to acquire foreign territory, the Republican party maintains that the United States also possesses the right to hold and hence to govern it. The Democratic party denies this and the acquire foreign territory and foreign territory.

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And yet the "inalienable rights" of the Filipinos, even if not guaranteed by the Constitution, are amply secured by the fundamental, unwritten laws of our civilization. These laws are synonymous with the "general spirit of the Constitution," referred to in the Mormon Church case (136 U. S. 49); they are but another name for the enlightened moral sentiment of the Nation; they constitute the higher laws of America civilization, superior to the Constitution, more potent than written precepts, pervading all our institutions, and vitalizing not only our statutes, but the Constitution itself.

And these higher laws of right and justice are not without means of enforcement. Chancellor Kent and Chief Justice Marshall both maintained that they were "under the protection of public opinion," and "enforced by the censures of the press," and that no nation could violate them "without being subjected to the penal consequences of reproach and disgrace." (Kent's Com., Vol. I, list; & Wheat 189.) To the sacred moral obligations imposed by the higher laws of our Nation may be safely intrusted the inallenable rights of the Fill-

safely intrusted the inalienable rights of the Phe-pinos. They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves, but as American subjects and ac-cording to the enlightened principles of American civilization; and that, too, although our Constitu-tion and statutes shall not have been made option and statutes she erative in the islands.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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Fourth,—Celonel Bryan argues that, according to the Declaration of Independence, the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent"; and the Democratic platform affirms that we have no right to establish any government over the Filipinos without their consent, and that such a government would be tyranny. The Declaration of Independence is no authority for either proposition. The Colonists had suffered "a long train of abuses and usurpations." They specify numerous acts of oppression and tyranny, they rectite their petitions, their warnings and appeals, and then near the end of the Declaration follows this language: "We, therefore"—on the specific facts stated—"solemnly publish and declare that these Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States."

These words, anisinterpreted by Colonel Bryan. right ought to be free and Independent States."
These words, anisinterpreted by Colonel Bryan, state a specific conclusion, not a general principle. Specific tyranny justifies specific rebellion. The converse is; No tyranny, no rebellion. Instead of supporting Colonel Bryan, both the spirit and the

supporting Colonel Bryan, both the spirit and the letter of the Declaration are against him.

The Southern States chamed the right to secede and govern themselves. They alleged no tyranny; they had local self-government; they imposed their own taxes; they were ruled with their own consent; they had all the rights Colonel Bryan demands for the Filipinos. Yet they were not allowed to secede; and the war of the Rebellion stamped out forever the doctrine that people owing allegiance to this Nation can rebel and declare themselves "free and independent," whenever they think fit to do so. The Filipinos do not allege American tyranny; they cannot allege American misgovernment, for they rebelled before our Government was established; their revolt is utterly destitute of just cause; and under the principles of the Declaration of Independence as decided by the Civil War, their

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

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The principle of the "consent of the governed," is also subject to this qualification—it cannot be exercised without just cause. The causes which moved our fathers were specifically recited in the Declaration, and then follow these words: "When any form of government secomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it and to institute a new government." Hence the converse must be true; when any form of government is not destructive of these ends, the right of the people to abolish it and to institute a new government does not exist. The pretence of the Democratic slatform, therefore, that the Filiptnos may withhold their consent to our government by their mere will without just cause, indeed without waiting to see what government we propose to give them, and that such withholding of consent shall constitute in itself good and sufficient cause for rebellion, in other words, that rebellion is its own justification—is a false claim, not founded in the Declaration of Independence, and completely exploded by the Civil War.

FILIPINOS NOT CITIZENS.

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Fifth.—"Is the Filipino to be a citizen or a subject. Are we to bring into the body politic eight or ten million Asiatics?" asks Colonel Bryan. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that "all persons ourn or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States." "This section." said the Supreme Court, "contemplates two sources of citizenship and two sources only—birth and naturalization." (112 U. S. 101; 163 U. S. 702.) Persons may be naturalized either individually, under the naturalization acts, or "collectively, as the court explained," by the force of a treaty by which foreign territory is acquired." (112 U. S. 102.) Filipinos not being naturalized, and the treaty making no provision therefor, "t follows that they can only become citizens by a specific act of Congress.

The only other source of American citizenship is birth, and that must be within American territory, over which the Constitution and laws shall have been specifically extended. No Constitution, no Fourteenth Amendment; hence, no citizenship by birth. (169 U. S. 633.) Therefore, until Congress enacts a law specifically extending our Constitution and statutes over the islands, neither present nor future Filipines will be citizens. No Asiatics can be brought into the body politic; none can share in making our laws and shaping the destiny of the Republic, unless Congress specifically authorizes it to be done.

cally authorizes it to be done.

FILIPINOS ARE AMERICAN SUBJECTS.

But Colonel Bryan exclaims: "If the Filipino is not to be a citizen, shall we make him a subject?" and he adds, "A republic can have no subjects." He evidently based this statement on a misconception of the Chisholm case (2 Dail, 471). In 1793 Chief Justice Jay, discussing feudal governments, stated that under them one man was the sovereign and all the rest his subjects. "No such ideas," however, he said, "obtain here. At the Revolution the sovereignty devolved upon the people, and they are truly the sovereigns of the country. But they are sovereigns without subjects." He did not hold, as Colonel Bryan states, that "a republic can have no subjects." Nor, indeed, from that day to this, has any American court or judge ever held any such proposition.

Who is an American subject? In 1817 Justice Story said: "A person domiciled in a country and enjoying the protection of its sovereign is deemed a subject of that country. He owes allegiance to the country while he resides in it." (2 Wheat. 227.) Again, in 1874, the Supreme Court said in the Minor case (21 Wail, 162): "Each ... member of the nation ... owes it allegiance." Each member, note, whether he be citizen or not. Continuing the Court said: "Allegiance and protection are reciprocal obligations. The one is a compensation for the other—allegiance for protection and protection for allegiance." Hence every person protected by the Government is its subject.

The Supreme Court has also held that every citizen of the United States owes his supreme allegiance to it as his sovereign (14 How. 20). Allegiance and protection are reciprocal; hence, every citizen is its subject.

American citizens being subjects, how much stronger is the argument that Porto Ricans and Filiplinos, who are not citizens, yet who owe allegiance to and are guaranteed the protection of our Government, are subjects," and such subjects are the Filipinos.

NO CHEAP LABOR.

"The laboring man," says Colonel Bryan, "will FILIPINOS ARE AMERICAN SUBJECTS.

NO CHEAP LABOR.

"The laboring man." says Colonel Bryan. "will be the first to suffer if Oriental subjects seek work in the United States." The Filipinos, not being citizens, will have no right whatever, without our permission, to immigrate to this country. Their rights will be no more nor less than those of aliens of like race immigrating from any foreign land. The Chinese in the Philippines are excluded absolutely under our Chinese exclusion acts. (130 U. S. 581.) Mainys constituting a considerable proportion of the Filipinos, being neither black nor yel-

low, but brown, the fifth subdivision of the human race, can be excluded as absolutely as the Chinese. It has been repeatedly suggested by the Supreme Court that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments apply only to whites and blacks, and not to Chinese, and hence Malays. (16 Wall. 73; 160 U. S. 306; 112 U. S. 101; 21. Fed. Rep., 99; 5 Sawy, 155; 71 Fed. Rep. 274; 169 U. S. 697.) White and black inhabitants migrating to this country can be admitted on the same terms, and no other, as white and black immigrants from any foreign land. Citizenship and that alone prevents exclusion. (69 U. S. 649.)

Hence, unless Congress confers citizenship, Caucasians and negroes will be admitted under our tummigration laws, while Mongolians and Malays can be debarred absolutely, and threatened incursions of cheap labor will not imperit the interests of American workmen.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY CONDEMNED.

What solution does the Democratic party offer for these momentous problems? As stated in their platform it is: (i) A stable form of government in the Philippines, (2) independence for the inhabitants, and (3) protection from outside interference. For what have McKinley and Root and Long labored in Washington, and Dewey and Otis and MacArthur in the Philippines, if not to suppress rebellion and establish "stable government"? For months we have governed more Filipinos than Spain ever governed in its rule of three hundred years; and the struggle is still maintained with wandoring and irresponsible Tagals and Filipinos simply because the semi-harbarous rule that suited Spain does not suit us. There is and can be no issue on this point. Both parties agree. The Republicans are establishing stable government, and the Democrats say they want it.

But what of the future? asks Colonel Bryan, and his solution is independence and protection. An independent State, said the Supreme Court, is one "which governs itself without any dependence on

independent State, said the Supreme Court, is one "which governs itself without any dependence on another." (2 Dall, 85.) A protected independence, decided Chief Justice Marshall, is no independence, G Cranch. 133.) An American protectorate would thus nullify an independent Filiphno government. The Republican platform claims that "our authority cannot be less than our responsibility"; but the Democratic party demands that we divorce authority from responsibility, and give the eighty or the safergrating for million semi-barbarous. ment and yet hold ourselves responsible for such government. Murder, anarchy, corruption—all the crimes and vices of the Malay world might prevail to our shame and the scandal of the nations. We would be responsible, yet we would have no authority to interfere; we should have to let the natives "work out their own destiny." In their foreign relations they could insuit Japan, hurl defiance at Russia, and challenge England at Hong-Kong, and yet we would be compelled to remain quiescent. Our duty would simply be to defend, while the Filipinos would have unlimited power to oftend. Such a proposition is not only ridigalous, but victious, and its results would be worse than anarchy. And yet such is the only solution offered by the Democracy—an impracticable theory, which should

The Democratic party is conjuring up legal Gergons and political Hydras. Like Den Quixote, it sees windmills, and exclaims. "Monstrous giants!" It beholds the Republic victorious in the Orient, and cries, "Imperialism! Imperialism!" But there are no legal Gorgons, there are no political Hydras, there is no Imperialism. The party is all wrong. It is wrong on acquisition, wrong on government, wrong on the operation of the Constitution, wrong on the Declaration of Independence, wrong on the consent of the governed, on citizenship, on subjects, on immigration, on tariff—fundamentally and incontestably wrong on every expansion issue it contends for. In the background of the century rise the nortentous figures of Jefferson and Jackson and Polk and Pierce—Democrats all and uncomprendising expansionists—and they hurl maledictions on the leaders of to-day for abandoning the party policy that added more lustre than any other to the Democratic name; and they warn the Democracy that, as in the past, political death has overtaken every party that got in front of American expansion, so now the Democratic party with its legal quibbles and overruled decisions will go down to destruction if it persists in opposing the irresistible, inexorable racial growth and expansion of seventy-five million enlightened sovereigns.

FUTURE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

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In conclusion, Colonel Bryan demands that Republicans state their future Philippine polley. In his letter of acceptance President McKinley said: "It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, to prepare them for self-government and to give them self-government when they are ready for it." The McEnery resolution, adopted by the Republican Senate, resolved, "To establish a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the Filipinos, to prepare them for self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of the islands as will promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of the islands." And the Republican platform guarantees the Filipinos "a just measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties." The Republican President, the Republican Senate and the Republican party thus promise the Filipinos self-government consistent with their welfare. What more can we give? It is all we have ourselves. It is all our Revolutionary fathers demanded from England. We now voluntarily offer the same to the Filipinos.

The policies of the party are not chimerical. They are wise and conservative. They are supported by law. We have the right to acquire the Philippines, the right to govern them, the right to withhold the Constitution, the right to regulate citizens and sujects, the right to exclude Chinese and Malays—the right to do these and all other acts necessary to rule the Philippines in accordance with the principles of American civilization. We hold the islands by perfect title, no other nation does. We are in possession, no other nation is I can conceive no legal or constitutional ground why we should give away, or sell, or lease, or abandon a single foot of the territory.

Let the Republican party adhere to its promises; let it restore order, open courts, found schools and give the people the blessings of American civilization without tyranny, fustice withou

MR. BRISTOW LAUGHED AT IT.

RIDICULES A THREAT OF RATHBONE'S AT-

Washington, Sept. 22.-To Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow was shown to-day an Havana dispatch saying that Rathbone's attorneys had asked for his (Bristow's) indictment and extradition to Havana. He laughed at the story, and said that in view of the trouble it took to get a man extradited to Cuba he did not feel in any immediate danger. Regarding the three private em-

ployes of Rathbone carried on the postoffice rolls

Mr. Bristow said: Mr. Bristow said:

"These cases were taken up as soon as I got to them. I investigated, first, the Cuban postal service, then the Havana office and lastly Rathbone's individual accounts. These men were dropped from the rolls, as I remember it, at the end of May, a few days after I had got round to them officially. One of the questions that will have to be decided in the case of Rathbone is whether he must reimburse the Government for the salaries of these men while they were in his private employ. I had no right to pass on that, but I could decide that they were not needed in the Havana office, and I dropped them accordingly. As to the charge of paying them after I had asked for Rathbone's prosecution, it is only necessary to say that I never asked for his prosecution until after I had returned home and handed in my report."

LAWN TENNIS.

WARD BEATS PARET FOR THE ORANGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Orange, N. J., Sept. 22 (Special).-The annual club championship tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club was brought to an exciting end here this afternoon. The prospect of an exciting final match for the club challenge trophy attracted a large gathering of tennis enthusiasts to the grounds, at Mountain Station, and they were well repaid for going there, for five brilliant sets of exciting play were required to decide the match.

By his recent victory in the club tournament Holombe Ward earned the right to challenge the previous holder of the championship. J. Parmly Paret, and he defeated him this afternoon in the challenge match, after his opponent had won a lead of two sets to one. From the start each man rushed to the net on his service, and both volleyed so well that the server won a great majority of the games. Paret's ground rtrokes were much better than those of Ward, but the latter more than made up for his weakness at this kind of play by his famous "reverse twist" service and his brilliant voileying at the net. It was this service that puzzled the English experts who were here this season, and Paret found it nearly as difficult to handle and Faret found it nearly as dimedit to handle yesterday successfully as had the Britishers, but he gradually got more accustomed to it, and passed Ward often after the first set.

Paret led in the first set at 5-4, and, as it finally turned out, needed only two points in the next game for the match. Ward finally pulled out the first set by 7-5, but Paret had matters much his own way in the second and third, winning both easily.

Then Ward's steadiness began to tell, and his service improved, becoming faster and twisting more than ever. Paret could not seem to stop his opponent's rushes to the net, and Ward managed to win one of the former's service games, which gave him the fourth set by 6-2, and tied the score at two sets each. In the fifth Ward rushed of in the lead with an advantage of 5-2. Then Paret pulled up two games, only to lose the next and the set, match and club championship, after a three hour struggle.

The summary follows:
Championship, singles (challenge round) - Holsonbe casily.

Then Ward's steadiness began to tell, and his ser-

Championship singles (challenge round) — Holcor Ward (challenger), heat J. Parmiy Paret (holder), 7 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4

PRICE OF STEEL RAILS LOWER.

RAILROAD MEN SAID TO REGARD \$26, THE NEW FIGURE, AS EXORBITANT.

Now that the steel manufacturers have fixed the price of steel rails at \$26 a ton for the coming year, a reduction of \$9 a ton from the present rate, much interest is taken in the question whether the railroads will readily accept the new figure as the lowest to be obtained, or will endeavor to curtail their orders for the near future in the expectation of securing their supplies at less than \$26. The railroad men, as far as can be ascertained, regard the new price as higher than present conditions justify. Steel billets, they say, are now only \$16 to \$17 a ton, and can be converted into rails at an additional expense of about \$2; and Bessemer pigs, selling at \$14, can be manufactured into steel rails at a cost of \$6 a ton. These figures leave a margin of \$6 to \$7 a ton for the steel rail manufacturers, a profit which the railroad managers consider to be too large. Nevertheless, it is by no means certain that they may not accede to the \$26 price. For one thing, the manufacturers are apparently united in their action. Then, again, railroad traffic is now so much larger in volume and railroad rolling stock is so much heavier than a few years ago that rails are rapidly worn out, and their replacement at comparafrequent intervals becomes imperatively necessary.

necessary.

The new "pool" price of \$26 a ton does not cover the export market, in which the rates are always open; nor does the agreement apply to the domestic market for steel rails running less than fifty-five pounds in weight. The report that the Carnegle Company had refused to enter the arrangement fixing the price of steel rails at \$26 was denied yesterday by President Gary, of the Federal Steel Company, who said:
"The Carnegle Company is working in perfect Gary, of the Federal Steel Company, who said:
"The Carnegie Company is working in perfect accord with the other manufacturers."

CEREAL COMPANY MAY CHANGE HANDS.

SYNDICATE OF ENGLISH CAPITALISTS OFFERS HIGH PRICE FOR STOCK.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 22 (Special).-There is likely scon to be another change in the control of the American Cereal Company, better known as the ists has made a tempting offer to buy the whole or a majority of the stock at 175. The highest price heretofore brought by the stock has been too the stock at 175. the cereal company for some years:

FUNERAL OF MRS. JAMES E. MARCH.

NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED CARRIAGES IN THE

The funeral of Mrs. James E. March, wife of the Port Warden and Republican leader of the VIth Assembly District, took place yesterday morning at her late home, No. 39 Marion-st., and at the old St Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-st. Mrs. March, who was Miss Maggie S. Flynn, was thirty-seven years old, and was one of the best known women in the lower city. She caught cold recently, while out on a charitable undertaking, and it finally resulted gether have therefore led to much more afterin her death on Wednesday night.

Following a short service at the house the body was taken to the Cathedral, of which Mrs. March had been a parishioner for years. A requiem mass was said, at which the pastor of the church, the Rev. John Kearney, officiated. He was assisted by Father James Quinn and Father John O'Brien. Other clergymen in the chancel were the Revs. Frank Wall, William Murphy and James McLaugh-

In.

In order to allow the friends of Mrs. March to see the funeral procession the following route was taken from the Cathedral to Calvary Cemetery: From the Cathedral down Mott-st. to Grand, to Mulberry, to Prince, to Marion, to Broome, to the Bowery, to Tenth-st., to the Long Island Railroad, where the ferry was taken to Greenpoint. The hearse was drawn by six black horses. Four barouches followed, carrying the flowers. It was said that there were nearly four hundred carriages in the funeral procession, many of them having come from Jersey City and Brooklyn.

Among those in carriages were General Francis V. Greene, president of the Republican County Committee, and Charles A. Hess, leader of the XXVth Assembly District. The pallbearers were Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Cornelius Sullivan, of Boston: Assemblyman W. F. Burr. Frnest Stegeler, C. F. Wetzel, R. E. Taylor, F. Pattolli, J. Maresca, Richard Cohen, A. E. Ommen and John McNulty. In order to allow the friends of Mrs. March to

AMERICANS WIN AT MONTREAL

Montreal, Sept. 22.-The annual championship games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association held on the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association grounds here this afternoon again saw the New-York contingent carry off the bulk of the honors. Out of the twelve events in the programme they won twelve championships. Long won the sprints handily, and the longer distances were just as easy for Grant. Flanagan was beaten in the putting of the 16-pound shot, but he won hammer contest easily. There was a good cr in attendance, and everything passed off well competition was fair. No Canadian record broken, as the track was heavy on account of morning's rain. Summaries:

Morning's rain. Summaries:

One hundred yard run-Won by M. W. Long, New-York A. C.: A. H. Newman, Toronto, second: R. H. Osborne, Montreal, third. Time-0:19%.

Putting sixteen pound shot-Won by Arthur Smith. Montreal, 40 ft. 8½ in.: Harry Gill, Ontario A. C. second, 38 ft. 7½ in.: John Flanagan, New-York A. C. third, 80 ft. 2 in.

One mile run-Won by Alex Grant, New-York A. C. A. Z. Newton, New-York second: J. P. Adams, Montreal, third. Time-4:28 %

Running high jump-Won by J. Klixter, New-York. A. Z. Newton, New-York, second: J. F. Adams, Montreal, third. Time—4:29-18
Running high jump—Won by J. Klixter, New-York, 6 ft. 2 in.; Harry Gill, Ontario A. A., second, 6 ft. 1 in.; F. G. Weber, Montreal Y. M. C. A., third, 5 ft. 6 in. Two hundred and twenty yards run—Won by M. W. Long, New-York A. C., R. H. Oeborne, Montreal, second; W. C. Covernton, Montreal, third. Time—0:22%, ond; W. C. Covernton, Montreal, third. Time—0:22%, Throwing fifty—six pound weight—Woos by John Fianasan, New-York A. C., 22 ft. 3% in. E. Dennaricau, Montreal, second, 31 ft. 5% in., T. McBride, Montreal, third, 25 ft. 2% in. Fianasan in an exhibition throw made 33 ft. 4% in.

Half mile run—Won by Alexander Grant, New-York

Financial.

The Financial World.

The deadlock which has existed in the market for some two months has been broken. Last week ended with every indication of approaching liquidation and lower prices. The action of the market has fully sustained the bearish view of the situation, nearly all of the developments this week being calculated to unsettle sentiment, check buying and induce selling of stocks. The transactions at the Stock Exchange have risen again to nearly normal proportions, but in this case the larger volume of business represents selling for either side of the account or buying to cover short sales. Indeed, one of the points in the situation which has had the most influence upon the temper of the professional traders as a class was the discovery that buying support only came from the shorts themselves or to a very limited extent from pools and other interests which took this course of unloading. There has, in fact, been a pretty general revision of opinion, and the Street a large has to all appearances made up its mind to look at things as they are and not as it has been hoped they would be

The strike in the anthracite coal mining region has been the cause of Wall Street's opening its eyes to the fact that the maintenance of prices at a high level in the face of an uncertain election and prospective firmer money, not to say possible stringency, has placed the market in a dangerous position. A fortnight or so ago only a few people could be found in the Street who would admit either that there was any danger of Bryan's election or that the complete withdrawal of the public from the speculative market had any particular meaning other than as cause for a temporary suspension of the upward progress of prices. We have seen this week plenty of incidents of the kind on which bullish enthusiasm was easily developed during the past two year. The annual report of the Atchison road, which was made public a few days ago, is a case in point. Such a showing up to this time might have served as basis for the familiar predictions about approaching dividerds on the common stock of the company. At present, however, the Atchison report, like that of the Northern Pacific for the fiscal year just ended and some other equally favorable exhibitions of the increased earning power of the railcentered its attention on the immediate disturb ing influences involved in the election prospects on the anthracite coal strike and its possible consequences and on money market conditions

So far as the election is concerned the indif-

ference of the market and its over-confidence in

McKinley's success have given place to a general

feeling of conservatism. Mr. Bryan's letter of

acceptance served at least to show that he has

not in the least abandoned his ideas in regard

to free silver. This may weaken him with busi ness people and all thinking citizens and drive back into the Republican ranks many who were disposed to regard imperialism or the trusts as issues worthy of determining the result of the election. It does not, however, follow that his financial unsoundness will be appreciated by the gle as that between the coal miners and the anthracite operators and anthracite carrying railroads has been injected into the situation. Some of the Republican campaigners were severely criticised for expressing a view that the present campaign would be a more difficult one disposition, in financial circles at least, to speak of these gentlemen as desiring to start up a needless scare. It is sufficient to remark that throughout the Street there is now a very prevalent feeling that it might be well to carry as few stocks as possible over election, and some houses are reported to have suggested the advisability of larger margins upon speculative holdings between now and the day after the election. Even where confidence in the ultimate result still exists, there is nevertheless a tendency to admit that caution as far as the market

News from the strike has as was to be expected, become a little more disturbing in two years ago it sold as low as 50. The following | influence each day. The week ended with the circular letter was to-day sent out from this city ordering out of troops and with a tendency to by O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match | resort to violence by the strikers, which already Company, and who has been largely interested in rendered this inevitable. In this respect the As a representative of a syndicate of English bankers, who desire to purchase a large majority, or all, of the American Cercal Company's stock, I am authorized to offer \$1% per share for the same, conditioned on the annual statements of the last three years being verified as correct by Price. Waterhouse & Co.

The syndicate proposes to deposit \$2,500,000 with one of the prominent trust companies of Chicago as a guarantee of their good faith, and pay for the stock as it is delivered up to par. The balance to be paid for within six months from date of first payment. All the stock to be left with the bank or trust company as collateral security for deferred payment. strike is developing in line with the fears which

something more than that in each holdings. The movement of funds to the interior has been mainly the result of Southern demands due to the high price of cotton and the desire to take advantage of it by moving the crop rapidly to market. The curtailment of the supply of money available for the market is not as yet serious. But in view of all the circumstances there has been a tightening of the screws in regard to time loans which comes at a moment when the average stock brokerage house would like to provide itself with money for all requirements until after the election. Higher rates and an gether have therefore led to much more atten tion being paid to the money market. Though there is perhaps some exaggeration in the talk of scrutiny of loans and a tendency to reject collaterals which in an easy money market are taken without question, it would seem that some instances of this have occurred. Whether this induced the liquidation in some of the industrials or specialties is an open question. At any rate fear of harder money has been one of the disturbing factors, and it was noted that the market was quite weak after the unfavorable bank statement of Saturday came out, although the results were fully anticipated. The idea that gold will be shipped from New-York to London in consequence of Berlin having used the credit New-York has furnished it in connection with the German loan just placed here and taken specie from the Bank of England is a matter which might have been disregarded a few weeks ago, but which now has a serious aspect. In the same way the fact that the steel rail makers have come down to \$26 per ton, or about \$7, below the recent price, while inevitable from the present attitude of railread managers, calls attention to the fact that the profits of the steel industry will be smaller. The Tennessee Coal Co 's August statement was another object lesson of the same kind, and it is not surprising that that stock was one of the weakest in a weak market, which promises to go still lower before it discounts the unfavorable elements and reaches a basis from which it can

A. C.: P. Molson, Montreal: second: J. P. Adams, Montreal, third. Time—2:01%.

Running long jump—Won by J. Corbett, Octawa. 22 ft.
2% in.; R. P. McDennald, Brooklyn, second. 22 ft. 1% is.

Harry Gill, Omarie A. A., third, 2d ft. 4 in.

Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by M. W. Leaf, New-York A. C.; R. H. Oaborne, Montreal, second. J. Taskill, Montreal, third. Time—0:32.

Pole high leap—Won by W. R. Knox, Ortilia, 10 feel;

J. K. Baxter, New-York, second. 9 ft. 6 in.

Throwing sixteen pound hunturer—Won by John Natagan, New-York A. C., 142 ft. 8 in., W. D. Heenen, New-York A. C., second, 124 ft. 2 in. Finangan subsequence on an exhibition throw made 151 ft. 2 in.

One hundred and twenty vard hundles—Won by R. F. Hutchusson, Princeton A. A.; J. K. Baxter, New-York A. C., second; W. Coldwell, Montreal, third. The
0:16%.